CARDIFF PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

MINISTRY OF HEALTH LIBRARY

PORT HEALTH SERVICE

REPORT FOR 1956 OF MR. T. G. NEWBY, CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR (PORT).

The Cardiff Port Health Authority was constituted by provisional order of the Ministry of Health in 1882, becoming permanently constituted with extended limits of jurisdiction in 1894. The limits of the Port Health District extend from Sully Island to the Rhymney River, the Authority having jurisdiction over all waters, docks, harbours and vessels within the said limits.

The Port Health Authority is invested with all the functions, rights and liabilities of an Urban Public Health Authority under certain sections of the Public Health Acts, so far as they are applicable to waters, vessels, persons, goods or things on, or landed from, any vessel within the said jurisdiction.

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, Sections I, V, VI, VIII, XIV, XV and XVI of the report are not repeated in full, only changes which have taken place in these Sections are recorded.

SECTION I - STAFF.

TABLE A.

Changes in Inspectorial Staff which have taken place during the year 1956.

F. S. Barnard, Chief Port Health Inspector,
retired 30th June, 1956.

T. G. Newby, Appointed Chief Port Health Inspector
1st July, 1956.

W. J. Davies, Appointed Senior Assistant Port Health
Inspector 1st July, 1956.

SECTION I - STAFF

TABLE A.

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other Appointments held
J. Greenwood Wilson	Medical Officer of Health	1st December, 1933	M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.,	M.O.H. City
W. Powell Phillips, O.B.E.	Deputy M.O.H.	18th April, 1932	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,	Deputy M.O.H. "
C.W. Anderson	Assistant M.O.H.	26th July, 1928	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., T.D.D.	Senior M.O. "
G.E. Phillips	" "	1st January, 1938	M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,	Assistant M.O. "
N. Frank	" "	1st March, 1951	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., B.Hy., D.T.M.	" " "
F.S. Barnard	Chief Sanitary Inspector	7th November, 1949	Certificates R.S.I. and Inspector of Meat & Other Foods.	None
T.G. Newty	Deputy Chief Inspector	18th November, 1949	Certificates R.S.I. and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.	None
W.J. Davies	Asst. Sanitary Inspector	31st March, 1919.	Certificates R.S.I. and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.	None
S.W. Howell	" " "	13th January, 1938	Certificates R.S.I. and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods	None
G. Lewis	" " "	13th October, 1952.	Certificate R.S.I.	None
D.J. Williams	" " "	13th October, 1952.	Certificate R.S.I.	None
J.R. Littlechild	Deratisation Officer	3rd March, 1947	None	None
F.J. Elliott	Rodent Operative	22nd April, 1946	None	None
E.J. Kelleher	Senior Clerk	19th November, 1919.	None	None
A.E. Cosh	Assistant Clerk	7th November, 1949.	None	None

Address and Telephone Number of the Medical Officer of Health } City Hall, Cardiff. Cardiff 31033

SECTION II

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

The number and tonnage of vessels entering the port (which includes Penarth) inspected by officers of the Port Health Authority during 1952 are set out below:-

TABLE B.

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected by the		Number of Ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			Medical Officer of Health	Sanitary Inspector	
Foreign Ports	588	978,413	50	432	4
Coastwise ...	2,729	1,195,559	1	836	4
Total ...	3,317	2,173,972	51	1,268	8

The following table shows the number of vessels entering the port which were dealt with by the department each month during 1952:-

Month	From Foreign Ports	Coastwise	Total
January ...	46	213	259
February ...	57	219	276
March ...	44	248	292
April ...	49	211	260
May ...	57	235	292
June ...	59	237	296
July ...	55	270	325
August ...	38	203	241
September ...	49	223	272
October ...	39	228	267
November ...	63	204	267
December ...	32	238	270
Total ...	588	2,729	3,317

The nationalities of the several types of vessels entering the port which were dealt with by the department during 1952 are shown in the following table:-

Nationality	Steam	Motor	Sailing	Total
American	5	-	-	5
Argentinian	4	-	-	4
Belgian	-	4	-	4
British	1,776	629	230	2,635
Costa Rican	8	-	-	8
Cyprian	2	-	-	2
Danish	31	5	-	36
Dutch	5	264	-	269
Finnish	17	-	-	17
French	26	3	-	29
German	19	22	-	41
Greek	17	1	-	18
Honduran	-	2	-	2
Indian	1	-	-	1
Irish	8	5	-	13
Israelian	-	1	-	1
Italian	10	-	-	10
Liberian	4	-	-	4
Monrovian	1	-	-	1
Norwegian	21	5	-	26
Panamanian	29	-	-	29
Portuguese	4	9	-	13
Russian	2	-	-	2
South African	-	1	-	1
Spanish	17	-	-	17
Swedish	89	28	-	117
Swiss	1	-	-	1
Turkish	2	-	-	2
Yugo-Slav	9	-	-	9
Total ...	2,108	979	230	3,317

SECTION III

CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C.

Passenger Traffic	Number of passengers INWARD	90
	Number of passengers OUTWARD	41
Cargo Traffic	Principal IMPORTS - Iron ore, timber, pitwood, fruit, and provisions.	
	Principal EXPORTS - Coal, patent fuel, road vehicles, heavy iron and steel goods, and general merchandise.	

Principal Countries from which ships arrive - Spain, France, Italy, Portugal Norway, Sweden, Finland, United States of America, Canada, and North and West Africa.

SECTION IV

INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

Numbers and Tonnage using the District and Places served by the Traffic.

NONE.

SECTION V

WATER SUPPLY

Source of supply for (a) the district, and (b) shipping.

The water supply for the port and shipping is derived entirely from the Cardiff Corporation supply, the water being supplied to ships by means of hydrants installed at convenient points.

Reports of tests for contamination.

During the year 60 samples of drinking water from ships were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination, the results being as follows:-

Satisfactory	....	48
Contaminated	....	12
Total	....	60

Notices were served on the masters of the twelve vessels having contaminated water on board, and in each instance the tanks were emptied, cleansed and refilled at this port.

Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes.

Water hydrant chambers on the dockside are protected by tight-fitting iron covers. Hoses used for supplying fresh water to shipping are regularly inspected by officers of the Port Health Department. Samples of the water are taken periodically and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for analysis.

Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and powers of control by the Authority.

There are no water boats used for supplying water to ships at the Port of Cardiff.

SECTION VI

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952.

The Master of a ship approaching a port in the United Kingdom, which during its voyage has been in a foreign port, other than an "excepted port" (see below), is required to ascertain the state of health of all persons on board and must fill in and sign a Declaration of Health on the prescribed form. When completed the Declaration is handed to the Customs Officer or Officer of the Port Health Authority, whoever is the first to board the vessel.

("excepted port" means a foreign port situated on the European coast of France, the coast of Belgium or Holland, or that part of the coast of Germany which is between the frontier with Holland and the River Elbe, including the east bank of that river between the entrance to the Kiel Canal and Hamburg inclusive and any place within the Kiel Canal).

Arrangements have been made whereby signed Declarations of Health, which have been tendered to Customs Officers, are collected from the Waterguard Offices by the Port Health Inspectors who visit the respective vessels as soon as possible after arrival.

Declaration of Health forms are issued to masters by Customs Officers, Port Health Officers, and Pilots of foreign-going vessels.

LIST OF INFECTED AREAS. (Regulation 6).
Arrangements for the preparation and amendment of the list, the form of the list, the persons to whom it is supplied, and the procedure for supplying it to those persons.

A list (with copies) of countries and localities where quarantinable or other infectious diseases are known, or suspected, to exist is delivered to the Waterguard Office of H. M. Customs and Excise for the use of boarding Customs Officers, and to the Pilotage Office for the information of Pilots of inward bound traffic. This list of "infected" or "suspected" localities is amended whenever necessary from information contained in the Weekly Record of Quarantinable Diseases received from the Ministry of Health. A copy of the list is also supplied to the Airport Commander at Pengam Moors Airport, Cardiff.

RADIO MESSAGES.
(a) Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district. (Regulation 13).

Cardiff is not designated as a radio transmitting port.

(b) Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships and for acting thereon. (Regulation 14 (1)(a) and (2)).

Cardiff being an approved port for the receiving of radio messages, masters of vessels requiring the attention of the Port Medical Officer can transmit any such request direct to the Port Health Authority using the telegraphic address "Portelth" Cardiff, or through local shipping agents with whom an arrangement exists for the transferring to this Authority of any such message received. Provision is made for the receiving of radio or other messages after official hours, by a rota system of emergency duty for Port Medical Officers and Port Health Inspectors.

NOTIFICATIONS OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO. (Regulation 14 (1)(b)).
Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.

Masters of vessels not equipped with radio transmitting apparatus or radio telephone, when requiring the attention of the Port Medical Officer, may, when within port waters, in addition to showing the appropriate signal, make contact with the Pilots on station in the Bristol Channel, who would transmit the information by radio telephone from the Pilot Boat to the Piermaster's Office, Pier Head, for transfer to the Port Health Authority. In addition, when passing up to Cardiff, messages can be given to the Signal Station situated in Barry Roads.

All vessels reporting sickness are boarded on arrival by a Port Medical Officer accompanied by an officer of the Port Health Authority.

Motor ambulances are available at any time during the day or night for the purpose of removing infectious cases to hospital.

MOORING STATIONS. (Regulations 22 to 30).
Situation of stations, and any special directions issued under these regulations.

A berth in the north west corner of the Queen Alexandra Dock has been designated as a mooring station within the Docks and a position near the Flat Holm Island in the Bristol Channel as an outside mooring station. These berths have been designated for the isolation of vessels, crews and passengers, should a quarantinable disease exist on board.

The following classes of vessels are allowed exemption from detention and may proceed to their ordinary place of mooring, loading or discharge. Vessels on which a death from, or a case of, infectious disease has occurred during the current voyage and within the past four weeks, unless such disease is known, or suspected, to have been plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus or relapsing fever, and vessels arriving from ports included in the list of "infected" or "suspected" ports or seaboards, unless there has been, during the voyage, sickness or death among the crew or passengers, or an unusual mortality among rats on board.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR -
(a) Hospital accomodation for infectious disease (other than smallpox - see section VII).

Cases of infectious disease are accomodated at the Cardiff City Isolation Hospital.

(b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts.

Contacts are medically examined on board and those remaining on the vessel are kept under daily observation by a member of the Port Health Staff. Contacts who are allowed to proceed to a given destination are instructed as to any procedure which may be required by the Medical Officer. Pre-paid reply post cards are issued to such persons for notification to the Medical Officer of any change of address they may make during the period of surveillance. A history of cases which have occurred and names and addresses of contacts are forwarded to the Medical Officers of Health for the districts to which such persons have departed.

(c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles.

The cleansing and disinfecting of ships for the purpose of preventing the spread of infectious disease are carried out under the supervision of the Port Health Inspectors. The cleansing of persons and the disinfection of bedding, clothing and other articles are carried out at the Cleansing and Disinfecting Station belonging to the Cardiff City Council.

During the year five vessels were found to be infested with bed-bugs and seventy-six vessels with cockroaches and notices were served upon the masters requiring them to take all necessary steps to eradicate the insects, the beds infested with bed-bugs being subsequently destroyed. Fifteen seamen discovered to be suffering from scabies were treated at the Seamen's Baths belonging to the Cardiff Corporation.

SECTION VII - SMALLPOX

Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.

From Cardiff City Isolation Hospital to Pearys Isolation Hospital, Pentre, Rhondda.

Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crew.

Arrangements are made at the City Isolation Hospital, the Cardiff City Council being responsible for the ambulance service.

Ambulance crews are vaccinated.

Names of smallpox consultants available.

G. Emrys Harries, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,
Medical Superintendent,
Cardiff City Isolation Hospital.

G.F.J. Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
Senior Hospital Officer,
St. David's Hospital, Cardiff.

Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox

Facilities are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Institute of Pathology, Cardiff Royal Infirmary.

SECTION VIII

VENEREAL DISEASE

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

The Treatment Centre for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease for seamen is at the Royal Hamadryad General and Seamen's Hospital near the docks. Circulars printed in several languages, conveying information on the dangers of venereal disease, the name and location of Hospital and times for attending, are distributed by the Port Health Inspectors when carrying out shipping inspection. Printed placards are also displayed in the public conveniences on the docks. Seamen suffering from venereal disease receive treatment at the Centre at 10.0 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, but provision is made for new cases to attend on any morning. In-patient treatment is available at the above Hospital.

The number of cases of venereal disease dealt with at the special treatment centre for seamen during the year were as follows:-

Persons attending at the Centre for the First Time					
Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-Venereal and other Conditions	Total	Total Attendances
1952	62	175	214	451	2,571

Twenty cases of venereal disease came to the knowledge of officers of the authority during the year and were recommended for treatment at the centre.

SECTION IX

CASES OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

During the year nine cases of infectious disease were landed from vessels and one case of infectious disease was reported to have occurred on a vessel during the voyage, as shown in the following table :-

TABLE D.

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of Ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports ...	Dysentery	-	1	1
	Malaria	-	3	1
	Influenza	-	1	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival ...	Pneumonia	-	1	1
Cases landed from other ships	Influenza	-	1	1
	Pneumonia	-	1	1
	Tuberculosis	-	2	2

Other Cases of Infectious Disease.- Two cases of tuberculosis, which were dealt with by the port health officers, were found to fall properly within the province of urban administration, and were referred to the Cardiff Urban Authority.

SECTION X

OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA ON SHIPS.

During the period of the report, three cases of malaria were landed at Cardiff for hospital treatment from a vessel of foreign nationality which arrived from Lagos, West Africa, via Las Palmas. No malaria occurred on British vessels arriving during the same period.

From enquiries made on British vessels which arrived from West African ports in particular, it was ascertained that masters had taken precautionary measures by issuing paludrine to members of crews, and had carried out other preventive measures whilst in the malarial zone.

SECTION XI

MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST RATS INFESTED SHIPS OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE.

During the year no ships arrived with a case, or suspected case, of plague on board. Vessels arriving from plague-infected or suspected areas are visited on arrival, or as soon afterwards as possible, by the Port Medical Officer and Port Health Inspector on rota duty. All vessels arriving from these areas are thoroughly searched for rat evidence by the Authority's rodent operatives, trapping is carried out and any rats caught or found dead are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

MEASURES OF RAT DESTRUCTION ON VESSELS AND PLACES "INFECTED" OR "SUSPECTED" AREAS.

Total Number of such vessels arriving	Number of such vessels fumigated by H C N	Number of rats killed	Number of such vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed	Number of rats killed	Number of such vessels on which measures of Rat destruction were not carried out
48	-	-	26	47	2

SECTION XII

Shipping (other than ships in which rats cannot live).

Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

Certificates of deratting or deratting exemption are checked for validity and enquiries made to members of crews as to whether rats have been seen or are known to be on board. Trapping is carried out on vessels where rat infections are found and, as a precautionary measure, instructions are given to place rat-guards on mooring ropes. Masters of vessels producing invalid certificates, and on which vessels the rat population cannot be classed as negative, are instructed to have the vessels fumigated.

Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rat-borne plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

A proportion of all rats trapped or found after fumigation is submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for the detection of plague. The number of rats destroyed by fumigation was 63, of which 16 were submitted for examination for the detection of plague. The number of rats caught by traps was 81, of which 13 were examined for plague. The total number of rodents sent for examination during the year was 29.

Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the method used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.

Arrangements for the deratting of ships by hydrogen cyanide have been carried out in strict accordance with the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Ships) Regulations, 1951, which became operative on the 1st February, 1952. During the year, 12 vessels were fumigated by hydrogen cyanide only, for the issue of deratting certificates. Whenever fumigation of a vessel is arranged, the department is notified in advance by the contractor, and an officer of the Port Health Authority attends during the operation. Deratting is carried out by private contractors, the undermentioned operate in the district :-

The Western Sealing and Painting Co., Cardiff.
Messrs. David Thomas and Sons, Ltd., Cardiff.
Mr. Charles B. Bristor, Newport, Mon.

Occasional fumigations are carried out by the Associated Fumigators Ltd., London, and the Fumigation Services, Ltd., Barking, Essex.

Progress in the rat-proofing of ships.

Considerable progress has been noted in the rat-proofing of the newer type of vessel visiting the port. The correcting of rat harbourage and its elimination has been, over a long period, the subject of discussion between inspecting officers of the department and the Marine Superintendents representing the ship-owners.

TABLE E.

RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Category	Number
Black rats	144
Brown Rats	-
Species not known ...	-
Sent for examination ...	29
Infected with plague ...	-

TABLE F

DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

No. of Deratting Certificates issued					Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued
After fumigation with		After trapping	After poisoning	Total		
HCN	Other fumigant (state method)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	nil	nil	nil	12	138	150

The fees received by the Port Health Authority in respect of these certificates amounted to £474.18.0d.

The following table shows the numbers of deratting and deratting exemption certificates issued in each of the past ten years:-

Year	Deratting Certificates		Deratting Exemption Certificates		Total
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
1943	50	42	70	58	120
1944	57	44	73	56	130
1945	65	39	101	61	166
1946	52	35	97	65	149
* 1948	38	20	150	80	188
1949	35	22	121	78	156
1950	20	15.	113	85	133
1951	15	11	123	89	138
1952	12	8	138	92	150
* 1947	27	21	101	79	128

The number of fumigations of vessels, the total number of dead rats found after fumigation, and the average number of dead rats found per vessel during each of the years 1943-1952 are set out below:-

Year	Number of Fumigations of Vessels	Total Number of rats found dead after Fumigation	Average number of dead Rats found per vessel
1943	50	508	10·16
1944	57	595	10·44
1945	65	716	11·02
1946	52	729	14·02
1947	27	345	12·78
1948	38	339	8·92
1949	35	261	7·46
1950	20	75	3·75
1951	15	174	11·6
1952	12	63	5·25

SECTION XIII

INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES.

TABLE G.

Inspections and Notices

Nature and number of inspections		Notices served: Statutory Notices	Notices served: Other Notices	Result of serving Notices
Defects of Original Construction	30	-	30	Ships on which defects were remedied 2
Structural Defects through Wear and Tear	205	-	205	Ships on which defects were remedied 173
Dirt, Vermin and Other Conditions prejudicial to health	210	-	210	Ships on which nuisances were remedied 202
Total	445	-	445	377

During the year 1,364 sanitary defects and nuisances were found to exist on 269 ships and 1,245 of these defects and nuisances were remedied on 212 ships.

Total number of re-visits made to vessels during the year was 4,182.

Defects and nuisances dealt with during 1952 were as follows:-

Insufficient ventilation	13
" lighting	2
" heating	2
Obsolete privies	9
Privies without water service	10
Defective ventilators	26
" skylights and deck-lights ...	8
" steam heaters, stoves, stove-pipes, etc.	99
" sanitary conveniences, flushes, etc.	101
" side ports, deck-prisms, etc.	106
" bulkheads	17
" floors	22
" doors	17
" bunks and bedsteads	8
" food-lockers and refrigerators ...	16
" baths, wash-hand basins and waste pipes	160
" drain pipe	1
" hawse-pipes	2
" scuppers	13
Leaking decks	37
Verminous crew quarters	160
Dirty crew quarters	158
" messrooms	75
" provision storerooms and pantries ...	17
" galleys	12
" food-lockers and refrigerators ...	22
" sanitary conveniences	120
" bathrooms and wash-houses	62
" fresh-water tanks	20
Foul accumulations	28
Miscellaneous	21
Total ...	1,364

Smoke Nuisances.- During the year vessels lying in the docks were kept under observation and where it was found necessary the responsible persons in charge of fires on board were warned to take proper steps to avoid creating a nuisance by the emission of black smoke.

SECTION XIV

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 AND 1948.

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included.

(There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Authority.)

SECTION XV

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS (APPLICABLE ONLY TO PORTS APPROVED FOR THE LANDING OF ALIENS).

List of Medical Inspectors of Aliens holding Warrants of Appointment.

J. Greenwood Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

W. Powell Phillips, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

C.W. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., T.D.D.,
Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

G.E. Phillips, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

List of other staff engaged on this work.

F.S. Barnard, Chief Port Sanitary Inspector.

T.G. Newby, Deputy Chief Port Sanitary Inspector.

S.A. Howell, Assistant Port Sanitary Inspector.

Organisation of work and nature and amount of aliens traffic.

Passenger traffic at the port is relatively small and casual. Thirty-eight ships arrived during the year with 58 alien passengers on board; 14 of these passengers were medically inspected and 12 subjected to detailed medical examination. During the same period three aircraft arrived at Cardiff Airport from outside the "excepted area" carrying 15 alien passengers, all of whom were medically inspected on arrival.

Accommodation for medical inspection and examination.

Accommodation is provided at the Port Health Offices for the medical inspection and examination of alien passengers, but passengers are usually examined on board ship. Passengers arriving by air are medically inspected at the Airport where rooms are provided for this purpose.

Facilities are available for the removal to hospital of persons who may be suffering from infectious disease. The cleansing, disinfection and disinfestation of aircraft, persons and clothing can be carried out under similar arrangements as are at present in force for sea-going vessels arriving at the Port of Cardiff.

Close co-operation exists between the Airport Staff and the Staff of H.M. Customs and Excise, whereby advance information regarding the arrival of aircraft is transmitted immediately to the Port Health Department.

SECTION XI

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

A ship arriving in the port with the body of a person who has died on board is visited by the Port Medical Officer who examines the deceased, and if death is found to have been caused by infectious disease, precautionary measures against the spread of infection are carried out by the department. In the case of death from a quarantinable disease, the body would be removed from the vessel by Municipal conveyance to a place appointed, pending cremation. Where death has occurred from minor infectious disease, the body would be removed under similar arrangements to await burial.

The Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937.- One certificate was issued authorising the master of a foreign ship to purchase dangerous drugs.

Certificates of Health.- During the year one certificate in respect of the health of the port was issued to the Commander of a Naval Vessel of foreign nationality.

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY RATS ACT, 1949.

Systematic visits are paid by inspectors to quays, wharves, and warehouses in the vicinity of the docks, and owners and occupiers are advised as to the best means of eradicating rodents. In most instances warehouses are reasonably rat-proof, possessing concrete floors and sliding, close-fitting doors. The importance of rendering all buildings near the docks rat-proof is constantly emphasised on owners and occupiers by the inspectors.

Extensive baiting around the docks is undertaken systematically by the dock owners and by owners and occupiers of premises in the vicinity of the docks, under the supervision of officers of the department. During the year rat-catchers employed by the dock owners laid 7,375 poison bait points - each weighing six ounces, a total of 44,250 ounces, of which 1,079 ounces were consumed, and 257 rats and 17 mice were found dead, the estimated total number of rats destroyed being 2,693. The number of poison baits laid by owners and occupiers of other premises in the vicinity of the docks amounted to 2,089 and 1,454 rats and 30 mice were found dead. A total of 1,711 rats and 57 mice were found dead as a result of these measures.

For the purpose of surveying the area around the docks for rats, the district is divided into four areas. Traps are set by the rat-catcher for one week in each area. Sixty rats were caught under this scheme, of which 18 were examined for plague.

The following table shows the number and species of rats destroyed in docks, quays, wharves and warehouses, and the number submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for the detection of plague during 1952:-

Category	Number
Black rats	60
Brown rats	-
Species not known ...	1,711
Sent for examination ...	18
Infected with plague ...	-

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY RATS (APPLICATION TO SHIPPING) ORDER, 1951.

The Prevention of Damage by Rats (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, made under Section 23 of the Prevention of Damage by Rats Act, 1949, applying the provisions of the Act, with appropriate modifications to shipping, has been strictly enforced.

Under the provisions of the above Order periodical inspection of coastal vessels, etc., is carried out by officers of the department, and 57 Rodent Control Certificates were issued to masters of vessels during the year.

Diseases of Animals Acts, etc.- Ninety-seven dogs and 296 cats were brought to the port on vessels. All the vessels were visited regularly during their stay in port to ensure that the requirements were observed.

FOOD INSPECTION

The principal food imports during the year were from Australia, New Zealand, and Argentina, and consisted of beef, mutton, pork, lamb, offal, butter, cheese and fresh and dried fruits. From Canada and United States of America, wheat, flour, cereals, canned meats and fruit were imported, and from European countries fresh fruits and canned vegetables. In addition to these direct imports, large quantities of foodstuffs, transhipped at other ports in the British Isles, arrived by coastwise traffic.

Examination of imported food is carried out by the food inspectors in the dockside warehouses and occasionally on board ship. If the food examined is found to be in good condition, the whole consignment is released for distribution, but if found to be diseased or unsound, the whole consignment is detained until a complete examination has been carried out. Diseased and unsound articles of food are disposed of under the supervision of the food inspectors. When necessary, samples of foodstuffs are submitted for examination.

Examination of imported meat is carried out in the transit sheds on the dock sides and in the local cold stores. The glandular examination of mutton and lamb carcases weighing over 42 lb. was continued, but very few cases of caseous lymphadenitis were found.

Imported Foodstuffs.- The quantities of various kinds of foodstuffs imported during the year are shown in the following table:-

Description	Tons	Cwt.	Bags	Bales	Barrels	Boxes	Miscellaneous
Bacon	-	-	-	2,191	-	-	-
Barley	9,437	-	11,305	-	-	-	-
Biscuits	-	-	-	-	-	3,690	-
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	53,101	-
Cheese	-	-	-	-	-	48,352	678 cheeses
Citric Acid	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Cocobutter	-	-	56	50	-	-	-
Confectionery	-	-	-	-	-	688	-
Eggs	-	-	-	-	-	6,497	-
Egg Pulp, Canned	-	-	-	-	-	15,392	-
Fat, Edible	-	-	-	-	240	5,326	-
Farina	-	-	51	-	-	-	-
Fish, Fresh	2,872	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flour	-	-	18,764	-	-	-	-
Fondant	-	-	-	-	-	228	-
Fruit, Bottled	-	-	-	-	-	726	-
Fruit, Canned	-	-	-	-	-	71,120	-
Fruit, Fresh	-	-	-	-	12,783	292,981	-
Fruit Juice, Canned	-	-	-	-	-	1,350	-
Fruit Pulp	-	-	-	-	23	1,255	-
Gin, Bottled	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
Hams	-	-	-	-	-	85	-
Honey	-	-	-	-	1,864	-	-
Jam, Bottled	-	-	-	-	-	600	-
Macaroni	-	-	-	-	-	200	-
Meat, Canned	-	-	-	-	-	41,354	-
Milk, Canned	-	-	-	-	-	5,725	-
Oats	-	-	11,413	-	-	-	-
Oil, Hardened	-	-	37	-	-	-	-
Sugar	10,500	-	56	-	-	-	-
Tomato Ketchup	-	-	-	-	-	96	-
Tomato Paste, Canned	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-
Vegetables, Canned	-	-	-	-	-	60,592	-
Vegetables, Dried	-	-	431	-	-	-	-
Vegetables, Fresh	1,105	-	23,029	-	32	49,834	-
Vegetables, Preserved	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Wheat	23,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

Overseas Meat.- In addition to the foodstuffs already referred to, five cargoes of frozen meat were imported, the quantities being as follows:-

Carcases of lamb	520,011	Lamb hearts (bags)	2,600
Carcases of mutton	39,217	Calf hearts (bags)	10
Carcases of ewe	22,396	Pigs hearts (bags)	2
Boneless meat (bags)	10,334	Sheep kidneys (cartons)	298
Sides of pork	3,891	Calf kidneys (crtns)	11
Quarters of beef	1,627	Lamb sweethreads (ctns)	25
Quarters of beef (bags)	9	Sheep brains (bags)	60
Lamb livers (cartons)	13,381	Sundries (bags)	1,125
Calf livers (cartons)	40	Sundries (packages)	1,315
Pigs livers (cartons)	25		

The quantities of various kinds of foodstuffs withheld from human consumption during the year were as follows:-

	Tons	cwt.	lbs.
Baby Foods, Canned	-	7	36½
Barley			58
Biscuits	-	-	23½
Butter, Canned	-	3	63
Cereals	-	14	44¼
Chicken Paste, Canned	-	-	1
Chocolate	-	-	111
Cockles	-	-	18
Cocoa	-	-	6
Coffee	-	-	62
Coffee Beans	-	2	35
Condiments	-	-	17
Confectionery	-	2	9¾
Cornflour	-	-	4
Cream, Canned	-	-	8
Curry Powder	-	-	20
Cheese	-	-	3½
Fish, Canned	-	1	69
Fish, Frozen	-	4	51
Flour	7	19	9¼
Fruit, Canned	6	15	106½
Fruit, Dried	-	16	6½
Fruit, Fresh	18	17	16
Fruit, Preserved	-	14	8
Fruit Juice, Canned	-	-	3¾
Fruit Pulp, Canned	-	-	5¼
Hops, Dried	-	-	16
Irish Stew, Canned	-	-	11
Jam, Canned	-	-	22
Lard	-	-	2
Macaroni	-	-	8
Meat, Canned	1	5	92
Meat, Frozen	1	15	60
Milk, Canned	-	11	36
Mustard	-	-	8
Nuts	-	-	2½
Oatmeal	1	13	86¼
Oats, Canned	-	12	74
Oats, Rolled	-	4	58
Pepper	-	-	3
Poultry	-	1	63
Rabbits, Frozen	-	-	30
Rice	-	12	55
Rusks	2	3	-
Sausage, Canned	-	-	15
Semolina	-	1	31
Soup, Canned	-	-	3½
Sugar	-	-	7
Sweets	-	-	17¼

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Tea	-	-	4
Tomato Chutney	-	-	9
Tomato Paste, Canned	-	3	4
Tomato Puree, Canned	-	1	8
Vegetable Fat	-	-	2
Vegetables, Canned	1	6	37½
Vegetables, Dried	-	9	79
Vegetables, Fresh	13	13	10
Vegetables, Pickled	-	1	23
Vermicelli	-	-	14
Vinegar, Bottled	-	-	6
Wheat	1	9	69
Yeast	-	-	11
Total...	63	10	39

The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937-1948, the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1948, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 39).- Thirty samples of imported food were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. The nature, country of origin, and the number of samples are shown in the following table:-

Description	County of Origin	Number of Samples
Apples ...	Canada	2
Cherries, Canned	Italy	6
Grapes, ...	Spain	1
Oranges ...	Spain	1
Oranges ...	Palestine	4
Peaches (Jars)	Eire	2
Peaches (Canned)	Australia	1
Pears, Canned	Australia	1
Strawberries, Canned	Holland	2
Sultanas ...	Australia	1
Tomatoes, Canned	Italy	4
Tomatoes, Canned	Holland	2
Ham and Veal, Canned	Holland	2
Mincemeat, Canned	Australia	1

Each of the samples was reported to be genuine or to contain preservatives within the limits prescribed in the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.

Bacteriological Examinations.- Three samples of canned ham and veal and two samples of canned luncheon meat from Holland were submitted for bacteriological examination. Two of the samples of canned ham and veal were reported to be unfit for human consumption and the consignments from which these samples were taken were appropriately dealt with, the remaining three samples were reported to be satisfactory.

The Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926.- No fresh milk was imported during the year.

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